# REDUCTION OF PRICES.

In addition to the reductions made on all Dress Materials, we will, during the months of January and February, reduce the cost of making all garments in the

# DRESSMAKING

## Madame Hodges 15 to 25 Per Cent.

This, with the reductions already made, enables you to "costume yourself" at a small outlay. Come in and let us show you how reasonable a high-class dress can be

completed for. Get your order "booked" as early as possible. The opportunity is a

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WAY DOWN

### ON OUR PRICES ON **SQUARE PIANOS**

1 Square Steck Piano at.......\$175.00 I Square Indianapolis Piano at 150.00 I Square Knabe Piano at ...... 185.00 Square Vose & Sons Piano at 100.00 1 Square Marshall & Traver

Also quite a number at still lower prices.

EASIEST POSSIBLE TERMS.

## D. H. BALDWIN & CO. 95, 97 & 99 North Pennsylvania St.

Don't scold your wife if she lets us make over the old Furniture, for it will save you buying new.

# REPAIRING

Make the old Furniture over, Make it look like new, A pleasure and a profit For us as well as you,

TELEPHONE US. NO. 701.

It to suit, and deliver it, done. We can do it cheaper because of the great stock of uphoistering goods we carry, and because of our complete shop of

NO MATTER HOW OLD THE FURNITURE. Let us diagnose and doctor it,

- ASTMAN, SCHLEICHER Window Bargain Sale Every Monday.

ART EMPORIUM.

THE H. LIEBER COMPANY,

NOTICE. HALF-PRICE SALE - ON ALL -SHOES

"The Fashion" 10 N. Pennsylvania St.

BUY A Watch Wholesale Price Sterling SPOON



16 East Washington St.

FEW CALLS FOR AID.

No Need for the United Relief Work This Winter.

Comparatively few requests for aid are being made upon the township trustee and the Charity Organization. The Commercial Club and the different organizations had made preparations to care for the needy this season, but it appears there will be no need for united relief work. At the town-ship trustee's office many requests are made for transportation from the city. Trustee Gold is at a loss to understand why so many poor people should be desir-ous to leave the city, unless it is that they think they can do better in the small towns think they can do better in the small towns and country. The Charity Organization has a number of sick people on its lists. The City Dispensary is also very busy, as there seems to be quite an epidemic of liness. Measles is the most popular gliment. Severe colds, however, are responsible for a large part of the sickness. The dispensary doctors say there is some pneumonia and many sore throats and lungs.

The chief witnesses in the Thomas murder case yesterday were Frank Hunt, the bartender, and George Suss, the plano player at Brighton Beach. The interest in the case increases as the attorneys get farther into the details of the murder. The crowd yesterday was no larger in the court room than on the preceding day because no more people could be seated. Outside the court room, lounging about the corridors, was nearly as large an audiance as that inside. The loungers came early and remained all day. Most of them were there to catch a view of the prisoner as he passed to and from the jail. Smith looked as fresh and as neat and trim as on the preceding day. As on Tuesday, he sat between his mother and step-father. He paid no heed to the curious throng back of him. His attention is entirely occupied with the proceedings in which he is so vitally interested. Over on the State's side of the room quite a number of Anderson people occupied chairs yesterday. They were all well-dressed business men.

Congressman-elect Henry conducted the examination for the first time yesterday. Late in the day he relieved John B. Elam and examined two witnesses. His work was marked by numerous sharp parries with the attorneys for the defense. At the adjournment of court last night the prisoner's attorneys announced themselves well pleased with the turn taken by the evidence, Smith noticed that his counsel had scored one or two points and went back to jail with a bright face. It was during the cross-examination of George Suss. the piano player, that attorney Duncan elicited one or two points that caused a smile to sweep over the faces of the prisoner and his lawyers. Suss has been in jail since he testified at the coroner's inquest. He was considered one of the important witnesses and the State deemed it proper to secure him. He is a roving, irresponsible fellow and there was no assurance that he would remain in the city until the trial of the case. Suss is a stout young German, with a very round face

Yesterday morning the defense took up the cross-examination of the hackman who drove Thomas and his party to Brighton Beach, But little of a contradictory character was brought out. Whitman saw Thomas put his hand on Smith's shoulder at the beginning of the trouble but did not see him strike. He said that he did not hear any of the men use vile names. He was within five feet of Smith and Thomas during the entire trouble. On re-direct examination Whitman said that Dan Lynch, the ball player, was not sober. The witnesses insisted that it was daylight when the affray happened.

and a very broken way of speaking the

the affray happened. Bartender Frank Hunt, another witness of the tragedy, was put on the stand by the prosecution. He was working that the prosecution. He was working that night for "Shorty" Custer, who was ill. He remembered that it was 1 o'clock the morning of the murder when Smith first came to the resort. He was there but fifteen minutes and during the time ordered a dellar's month. a dollar's worth of beer sent into the piano room. There were a number of people in the room and, from the noise within, the bartender supposed they were dancing. Suss was playing the piano. Smith came back to the resort about 4 o'clock. It was not yet daylight. Thomas and his friends were already there. Hunt had never seen Thomas before. He did not remember who ordered the beer, but he was drawing the liquor when Smith walked in to the barroom. The witness detailed the conversation and attitude of the two men. It all began when Smith asked the bartender how much he owed. Thomas had a pipe in his mouth, but laid it on the bar while the bartender had his back turned. When he turned about again Thomas had his hands on Smith's shoulders and both men were struggling towards the door. They went out together. The door was open and the witness heard a struggle outside. In a moment he stepped to the door and saw Smith in his bugger. Themas were a dollar's worth of beer sent into the piano the witness heard a struggle outside. In a moment he stepped to the door and saw Smith in his buggy. Thomas was standing near the wheel. Smith took the whip and struck towards Thomas, who turned and fell about two feet from the porch. The bartender saw a cut in the prostrated man's neck and blood upon the ground, but at no time did he see a weapon in the hands of either of the men. The knife was afterwards found by Suss, the musician. The witness identified a small musician. The witness identified a small pearl handled knife handed to him by Mr. Elam as the weapon found by Suss. When Smith came back in an hour there was a woman in the buggy with him. The bartended knew her as Myrtle Overturf, whom he had often seen at the Beach. Smith had no hat on. It was afterwards found under Thomas's body.

Hunt, on cross-examination, admitted that he did not hear Smith apply offensive names to Thomas. He remembered that the woman was with Smith when he visited the resort between 12 and 1 o'clock. They were drinking beer in the wine room. which is referred to by the employes of the place as the piano room.

Alfred Lacy, the colored hostler at the Beach, was not on duty at the time of the murder. He had gone to awaken the day force. He had returned just after the coroner arrived. He corroborated other witnesses as to the position of the body outside of the house and said that it was impossible to tell when Suss, the piano player, was drunk. which is referred to by the employes of

player, was drunk.

Philip Haslin, an employe of Kregelo.
Son & Irwin, identified a bundle of clothes Son & Irwin, identified a bundle of clothes shown him as those worn by Thomas. The garments were cut in places and discolored. The bundle consisted of a light coat, a negligee shirt and other garments. The shirt was saturated with blood.

THE PIANO PLAYER'S RECITAL.

Smith Told Him of Some Trouble that Was Coming. Dr. Joseph Marsee made a post mortem examination of the body of Weston Thomas, the murdered man, on the morning of July 12. He was called by the prosecutor, yesterday, to give expert testimony as to the nature of the wounds found on the body of Thomas. The left arm disclosed a superficial cut perhaps an inch deep, ranging across the arm. The cut was at the level of the lower end of the coat sleeve, on the under side of the arm. The surgeon found another knife wound on the left side of the body, about half way round, measuring from the right side. It appeared to be about an inch deep and an inch and a half long. Half of the wound ran down to the depth of the eighth rib. The surgeon described the wound on the neck. It began about three-quarters of an inch from what is termed as the center of the neck. It ran parallel with the collarbone a distance of three inches. At its deepest part the wound was perhaps an inch and a half in depth. The internal jugular vein the surgeon found almost entirely severed. The wound, the physician said, was almost necessarily fatal, although he thought that life might have been saved had a skillful surgeon been called within a few minutes after the fatal blow. The witness did not think the blood would be forced a great way from the body by the pulsations. He thought several pints of blood must have flowed from the wound before death. He was of the opinion that the knife had been inserted from behind and drawn forward in relation to the wound in the side.

Mr. Van Vorhis conducted the cross-examination of the surgeon. This examination developed a clearer description of the wounds, the witness illustrating the character of the knife thrusts by utilizing the pliant frame of a newspaper reporter. He found the death wound a bit ragged and uneven, but did not think it had been made with a dull knife. At least not with a knife possessing the keen edge of a surgeon's instrument.

George Suss, the plano player employed at Brighton Beach on the fatal night, told a thrilling story of the tragedy. Suss came to America from Germany at the age of fourteen years. He boarded at the resort and lodged at a neighboring house. He went on duly at 2 o'clock in the afternoon and remained in the saloon or on the premises until 6 o'clock in the morning. Al Lacey, a colored hostier, and Hunt, the bartender, were on duty on the night of July 12. The hostler went home at midnight. The witness saw Wanne Smith at Brighton Beach on two occasions the night of the awards.

Was it ammont thave flowed a great watch by the Par Muncie; capital William J. Parl Briggs, Richard

What The Lacey of the cross-examination of the samination of the charman and the chart was a surgeon. This examination of the charman and the chart was a samination of the samination of the charman and the chart was a surgeon. This examination of the charman and the pright of the charman and the pright of the pright of the price of the charman and the price of the price of the price of the charman and the price of the price o after the fatal blow. The witness did not

DETAILS THAT VARY

of the murder. On the first visit Smith came alone in a buggy. Witness did not see Smith drink liquor. He came back again about daylight, and entered the piano room from a north door. The piano player was alone when Smith came in, and asked if anybody was there. He asked the witness what he would have to drink, and added that he was "going to have it out with some parties." The musician asked who the parties were, and was told to "mind his own business."

Smith then invited the witness to have something to drink and left the room. Suss walked into the saloon, where he saw five men standing at the bar. Smith was not then present, but came in a moment later

then present, but came in a moment later through the north door. He stepped to the bar and said, addressing the bartender: "Frank, this is a dollar I owe you, I

"Oh, that's all right," replied Hunt, as Thomas interpolated the remark:
"If you owe the man why don't you pay him?" As Thomas turned toward Smith he asked him to take a drink. The latter replied: "It is none of your put in; I can pay my own debts." Thomas retorted:
"Well, if you haven't a dollar I will pay it for you," at the same time drawing some silver from his pocket. Thomas again spoke, asking Smith to drink. The latter replied that he did not care to drink, adding.

"I have already had enough to drink to night."
"Well, if you don't want to drink with me take some seltzer or a cigar," insisted Thomas. Smith was growing angry, and at the second solicitation sharply ex-

claimed:
"I don't drink with such — — as you,
anyway." Thomas replied again:
"Oh, that's all right. I was only in fun; come and have something."
"I don't want to drink with you," again retorted Smith; "go way and don't bother "Well, if you won't drink bring your lady in and let her drink," was the next invitation of Thomas, and Smith rejoined: "She's no lady if she drinks with such

This remark appeared to anger Thomas, and he said, referring to the woman, Myrthe Overturf:

"Then if she's no lady she is a —,"
applying a vile title to the girl. Thomas
again asked Smith to drink, and the latter

"Any man that calls me that name has At this juncture both men came to-gether, and Dan Lynch, the ball player, attempted to separate them. Thomas pushed Lynch away with the exclamation: "Go away; we can fight this out our

The witness did not see a knife in the hands of either of the men. After struggling a moment inside Thomas released himself and ran out, Smith following. The men clinched a second time, both men standing on the steps of the veranda. They separated again and Smith ran to his buggy. Thomas followed, and, laying his hand on Smith's arm, said that he wanted to talk to him. Then the witness first saw the wound in Thomas's throat. Smith ordered Thomas to "get away," and, turning, struck the wounded man with the buggy whip. Thomas turned about and attempted to re-enter the saloon, but fell on the step. Smith walked to the buggy and sprang in. Myrtle Overturf held the lines and was occupying the opposite side lines and was occupying the opposite side of the seat. Smith drove off, and the witness went out to the step, where he found the knife.

Smith and the woman afterward drove back to the resort, coming from up the canal. Smith was without a hat. He drove up and asked if the man was dead. His companion cried out, throwing her hands to her face:
"My God, Winnie, you have killed him." Smith cried to her to "shut up" or he would silence her in the same way. As he drove away the murderer turned about.

th the exclamation: 'Good-bye, boys. If I don't see you again I will see you in the court room or on gallows." Thomas lived about twenty-five minutes Smith's hat was found under the body of the dead man. When the coroner searched the body he found a key to a room in the Bates House and a few dollars in money. Prior to the trouble no one drank beer save the witness. He was expected to encourage business by accepting all prof-Musician Suss, on cross-examination,

Musician Suss, on cross-examination, described the character of the place known as Brighton Beach. It was a resort for "sporting men." He was compelled to drink a great deal of beer while employed there. He came to Indianapolis from St. Louis, where he officiated as musician in houses of a questionable character. The witness said that Smith's first visit to the beach on the fatal night was made about 11 o'clock. He was there about five or ten minutes. He came from the direction of the city. Witness did not see Smith drink on the first visit. drink on the first visit.
"You say Smith came back about to o'clock?" asked attorney Duncan.
"Yes, sir; I think so," replied the wit-"Did you not say before the coroner that he came at 2:15 o'clock?" queried the at-

"I don't remember," returned the witness. "I was intoxicated at the time."
"Oh, you were drunk, were you?" exclaimed the attorney, with a sweeping glance at his cocounsel. The witness admitted that he was asleep when Smith came the last time, and was awakened by the latter. The witness stood at the front door when Thomas and his party drove up. They entered the bar and witness went back to the plano room. He played about five numbers, but none of the visitors came in. He then walked into the bar and saw Thomas and the hack driver at the bar Thomas and the hack driver at the bar drinking. Witness drank one glass of beer on the invitation of the men. He thought they had been at the bar drinking about twenty minutes before Smith came in. The party had probably consumed three rounds of beer. Smith stood for five minutes before he spoke. Then he referred to the money he owed, and Thomas exclaimed: "Gad den it why don't you pay the man?" money he owed, and Thomas exclaimed:
"G-d d-n it, why don't you pay the man?"
Thomas also used the expression: "By —,
if you don't pay the man I will," and in
reference to Smith's companion:

"If that woman don't come in and drink
she's a d—d—." Thomas put down his
pipe on the bar, told Smith he would have
to fight, and struck the latter viclously, at
the same time exclaiming: "You—
..." Smith fell back against the door
casing from the force of the blow. After
the fight Smith drove away and did not
return for an hour.

return for an hour. Attorney Elam called the witness for short redirect examination, disclosing the fact that Smith did not fall from the force of the blow delivered by Thomas, but was only staggered. When Thomas fell out on to the doorstep Smith followed him. out on to the doorstep Smith followed him.

George T. Barlow was a police sergeant on the night of July 12, 1894. He was called to Brighton Beach from police headquarters by telephone. The call came about 4:15 a. m. Sergeant Barlow, with Sergeant Kurtz, found Suss, the piano player, with the bartender, two hackmen and Dan Lynch, at the resort. There was also a man named Server. The police found the body lying close to the steps of the building, the head toward the canal. The head lay in a great pool of blood. The Sergeant examined the body and found a ghastly wound in the neck. Witness was present at the examination of the dead man's pockets. A small black-handled knife was found among other articles. The knife was found among other articles. The knife taken from the trousers pocket. Witness saw another knife lying on the bar, and a small briarwood pipe. After leaving the resort the police secured a picture of the resort the police secured a picture of the prisoner in a room at the corner of Mississippi street and Indiana avenue. The objection of the defense to the witness detailing the character of the place where the picture was found was sustained by the court. Sergeant Barlow identified the knife used by Smith in the killing of Thomas. The cross-examination of the witness revealed no contradictory evidence. He was closely questioned as to the knife found in the pocket of the dead man. The weapon, he said, was longer than the one used by Smith, but not so heavy.

John L. Kregelo, the undertaker who prepared the body of Thomas for shipment to Anderson, testified as to the condition of the body when he found it, at 5 o'clock in the morning. He described the cuts in

in the morning. He described the cuts in the clothing and the bloody condition of the garments. He corroborated Dr. Mar-see as to the nature of the wounds. Muncie's Steel Company. Articles of incorporation were yesterday filed by the Park Iron and Steel Company, Muncie; capital stock, \$50,000; directors, William J. Park, S. W. Roberts, John D. Briggs, Richard E. Risser and T. F. Rose.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN! Fact or Fiction About Two Great Fair Awards.

A newspaper paragraph denounces as "false" the claim of a baking powder company to an award at the world's fair. whom can it mean?
Certainly not Dr. Price's. Why? Because, as the records show, Dr. Price's exhibited, competed and received the highest award, both at Chicago and the California midwinter fair. The award in California included gold medal. The official examiners pronounced it the strongest, purest, the most wholesome and efficient of all the baking powders. Its title to confidence is unquestioned.

the baking powders. Its title to confidence is unquestioned.

Can it be the manufacturers of a New York powder, who are making "false" claims? That would be strange indeed, inasmuch as they were not even considered in the awards.

Was it ammonia in the New York powder that prevented its makers from competing? If not what?

ASK STATE AID

AGRICULTURAL BOARD ASKS FOR A LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION.

New Members Elected and the Old Officers Retained-Swine Breeders and Other Stock Raisers.

The new members of the State Board of Agriculture for the next two years, as determined by the convention of delegates yesterday afternoon, after long session of balloting, are as follows:

Fifth district-V. K. Officer, of Madison, Sixth district-W. W. Hamilton, of Freensburg.
Eighth district - Charles Downing, of Greenfield.
Ninth district—James M. Sankey, of Terre Haute. Tenth district-John L. Davis, of Craw ordsville.
Eleventh district-M. S. Claypool, of Twelfth district-W. M. Blackstock, of

Thirteenth district-John L. Thomson, of Grant county. Late in the evening the new board met and re-elected the old officers, who are: President, James M. Sankey; vice president, W. B. Holton; secretary, Charles F. Kennedy; treasurer, E. J. Robison; gen-

eral superintendent, E. H. Peed. At the morning session of the delegate board a report was read by R. M. Lockhart, as chairman of the committee on the president's address. He deemed it inadvisable to ask the present Legislature to furnish financial aid to the board, such a plan having been formerly discussed. The report was referred back to the committee as unsatisfactory, and the revised report recommended that the Legislature be asked to make an annual appropriation to the State board. This report was adopted. The board indorsed a legislative bill recommended by Secretary Kennedy, authorizing County Commissioners to buy real estate not exceeding \$10,000 for agricultural and horticultural fairs upon the recommendation of twenty-five persons.

William C. Wells, of Parkersburg, W. Va., made an address on "The Condition of Agriculture; Causes and Remedies." Mr. Wells took some three hours in all to de-liver his address. He commenced in the morning session and after the election in the afternoon he again took up his theme and continued until dark. Mr. Wells has been a studious investigator of the silver question and the existing markets of the world. He has compiled tables and formu-lated diagrams which show the comparative value of silver in the various countries and upon this examination he bases his views upon this examination he bases his views on the condition of our agricultural market. His main cause for the low prices of grain at present is that the amount of money in the world has not increased in proportion to the production of the cereals. He asserted that the remonetization is the only thing which will remove the farmers' difficulties. The Carlisie bill, he declared, was only formulated to amuse the farmer and prevent him from recognizing what are the real causes of the depression of the markets. Only a few of the delegates were interested enough in the matter to sit interested enough in the matter to sit throughout the address.

A resolution was passed asking the Legislature to pass some rigid laws regulating the manufacture and sale of deleterious foods, such as the imitations of butter and cream. The resolution required that the manufacturers and dealers of such goods

SHORT-HORN BREEDERS.

be required to distinctly mark all such food placed in the market, and that an officer be appointed to see that the law is enforced.

They Think Their Cattle Furnishes the Best Beef. The shorthorn breeders of Indiana held their twenty-third annual meeting yesterday afternoon in Room 11, Statehouse. The session was somewhat delayed by the election of members of the State Board of Agriculture, as several of the shorthorn men were candidates for the positions. About 3 o'clock President Thomas A. Cotton, of Manilla, Ind., delivered his annual address. He recited the history of shorthorn breeding and told of its present success. He advised all farmers to handle the shortners: breed of cattle, for numerous reasons. One was that he thinks the middle States will was that he thinks the middle States will be looked to for a large part of the best beef this year, and he considered that the shorthorn stock furnishes the best. After some routine business had been transacted, John W. Harper, of LaFountaine, Ind. read a paper on "How Can We Get the Best Results from Our County Fairs?" His opinion was that the best thing to be done in the management of fairs is to eliminate all the gambling devices which are becoming so prevalent. He said that the shorthorn men should make as excellent an exhibition as possible, and to invite competition. He felt that the best exhibit which could be made would be that of shorthorn stock.

The somewhat lengthy topic, "Which Will Give the Best Financial Returns to the Farmer or Tenant of Indiana on Eighty Acres or Less of Land—Beef or Butter and Milk Cattle?" was handled in a concise manner by C. P. Miller, of Greensburg, Ind. His idea was that cattle is by far the best paying stock, and that shorthorns in best paying stock, and that shorthorns, in particular, are of the most value. His grounds for this stand was that the shorthorn stock is valuable, regardless of age or sex. A long discussion followed this paper, and it was decided that the election of officers should be postponed until this morning.

Indiana Bee Keepers.

The fifteenth annual convention of the Indiana Beekeepers' Association was in session at the Statehouse yesterday. The association had on exhibition three samples of honey from Belgium, also a number of appliances for beekeepers. At the morning meeting papers were read by George C. Thomson, of South Bend; Charles D. Muth, of Cincinnati, O.; R. S. Russell, of Zionsville, and M. P. Burkhardt, of Webb. Ind. All the papers were pertinent to the in-dustry of beekeeping.

At the afternoon session George P. Wilson, of Toll Gate, Ind., read a paper in "Hives and Frames." Dr. E. H. Collins, of Carmel, Ind., next addressed the association on "Beekeeping for the General Farmer." He said that almost every family has one member who has the track. ly has one member who has the tact for beekeeping and the love for entymology, and if that talent were developed it would prove to be a source of economy and even scome. He also stated that small amounts of honey go to waste each year on every farm for lack of cultivation. "Spring Man-agement" was the subject of a paper by J. A. C. Dobson, of Brownsburg, Ind. He stated that spring is the time which requires the greatest care in the management of bees. He told of the best plans for the management, his advice arising from his own personal experience. The afternoon session closed with the election of the following officers: President, Walter S. Pouder; secretary, Edward S. Pope; treasurer, Mrs. Olive McCurdy.

Mrs. Olive McCurdy.

The convention closed with the session last night. Dr. J. M. Hicks, of this city, read a paper on "Honey as a Food and as a Medicine. "Comb Honey and Swarming." was the topic of an address by Frank Reavis, of Orestes, Ind., and Frank Benton, of Washington, D. C., read a paper on "The Bees for the Harvest." "Apiaculture in Belgium" was the subject of a paper. "The Bees for the Harvest." "Apiaculture in Belgium," was the subject of a paper read by Rev. James M. Van Emeline, of Belgium. He described the methods used in Belgium to obtain the very best results. He also exhibited some specimens of honey produced in that country and the members

burg, Ind. "Is a Breeder of One Breed of Swine a Competent Judge of Other Breeds?" W. A. Noel, Walton, Ind.

ATE CANNED STRAWBERRIES Six Members of H. Warner's Family

Ill-Cases of Poisoning.

Dr. W. H. Haines was on Monday evening called to the residence of H. Warner, 186 Fayette street, on account of the illness of six members of the family, resulting from eating canned strawberries. For a few hours some of the cases were quite serious, but last evening all were better and apparently rid of the poisoning from eating the canned goods. It is stated that large quantities of inferior canned goods are being sold on this market at extremely low prices to get rid of old stock.

A DEMOCRATIC A. P. A.

NEW LEAGUE OF CLUBS ORGANIZED, WITH IRON-BOUND OATHS.

Sequel to the Jackson Day Banquet-A Reading of the Secret Work Headed Off.

Representatives of all Democratic clubs in the State met yesterday morning at the rooms of the Gray Club and organized the Jackson Club of Indiana, designed to do great things for the party. It is proposed by this new organization to have a thorough organization in every precinct and every county in the State. The new league has oaths and vows which all members must take, which are as solemn as any of those of the A. P. A. The rules, by-laws and intentions of the league remain a hidden secret with the members. It seems that applicants for membership must take a solemn vow, which is apparently patterned in form after that of the A. P. A. The applicant is led blindfolded to the center of the hall and made to hold up his right hand. Then the keeper of seals or bottles, or some other high functionary, says to him:

"Do you solemnly swear to do all in your power to sustain the principles of Thomas Jefferson, etc. etc." Mr. Stuart, who presented the by-laws and constitution of the new organization to the delegates yesterday, began to read what the terms and words of the oath were, but the crowd cried him down, with the reminder that it was a secret code and should not be repeated aloud, for walls sometimes have ears. When Will English took the chair he

made a speech, reminding those present that the Democratic party was still alive, and urging all to put "their shoulder to the wheel." It was an old, old figure of speech, but it seemed to take pretty well with the crowd, for Mr. English was cheered heartily. The chairman, after he had said all he could remember, read a letter from Chauncey F. Black, president of the national association. Mr. Black is somewhat of a Job's comforter, for he reminded the delegates of "the sad experience of the last few years," and then made the prediction that matters will soon be better for the Democratic party. The way to mend matters, he thought, was to orto mend matters, he thought, was to organize clubs all over the land, and by this means enlist people in the cause of good government, from a Democratic standpoint. Following is a portion of the letter: "Indiana is at bottom a Democratic State. A Democratic organization which shall be active every year and all the year around, and which shall embody the active around, and which shall embody the active Democrats in their home districts, arousing the people as did the Democratic societies of our forefathers, will bring every available voter to the polls on election day, and put an end forever to every hope of Republican victory in your great State. I take the liberty of suggesting if in accordance with the sentiments of the convention you give to your new State organization give to your new State organization name 'Democratic Society of Indiana,' and that so far as may be convenient all new primary organizations be designated Democratic societies. This produces a uniform system throughout the Union, there being already Democratic societies of New

Jersey. Pennsylvania, Iowa, Washington, Montana, Oregon, California, Utah and Mr. English then read a portion of the constitution of the national association, by which all members pledge themselves to Democratic doctrine. Mr. English, having finished his mission, stepped from the chair to make room for James B. Curtis, who to make room for James B. Curtis, who was chosen temporary president. Samuel Perrott was selected secretary. A committee upon rules and by-laws was chosen, and while the members were out of the room at work several Democrats who were not afforded an opportunity to speak at the Jackson day banquet were given a chance to be heard. Others got to say what the speakers at the banquet had forwhat the speakers at the banquet had for-gotten. The rules, by-laws and oaths still remain secure in the bosoms of the com-mittee, for they were not read. The com-mittee reported the following officers for

the new organization: President-Thomas B. Buskirk, of Paoli. Vice President-Joseph Gleger. Secretary-Charles Gerrard, of Indian-Treasurer-Steriling R. Holt, of Indian-Agolis.

Executive Committee—Jacob Harlan,
Mount Vernon; John A. Gunn, Bedford;
Adam Heimberger. New Albany; Frank J.
Hall, Rushville; John W. Cravens, Bloomington; John Lontz, Richmond; U. S. Jackson, Greenfield; V. J. Barlow, Terre Haute;
J. W. Lydy, Frankfort; J. J. Gorrell, Winamac; Samuel E. Cook, Huntington; James
M. Barrett, Fort Wayne; Harry Chester,
Goshen.

PRESIDENT LANGSDALE RESIGNS. He Concludes to Withdraw from the

George J. Langsdale, president of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument Commission, yesterday, forwarded his written resignation to Governor Matthews, as a member of the commission. He asks that it be allowed to take effect on March 9, sixty days from date. No reason is assigned for withdrawing from the commission with which he has been connected as president since the commission was organized eight years ago, but it is known that as the large contracts have all been let and the monument is about completed as far as projecting work is concerned, Mr. Langsdale feels that he cannot longer give his time to this work. His reason for naming a date after the adjournment of the Legislature is for the purpose of being present to give the Legislature any information it may desire. The compensation of the commissioners is \$1 a day and it is known that Mr. Langsdale has made sacrifices in order to perfect the work in which the State now takes so much pride, not only for what it memorializes but for its artistic success. The law provides that the successor shall be elected by the Governor, Auditor, Treasurer and Secretary of State.

President Langsdale resigned his position

as a monument commissioner four years ago, during the administration of the late Thomas Bennett, but was prevailed upon to reconsider his action. It is stated that, at that time, Mr. Langsdale was dissatisfled with a resolution which Commission He also exhibited some specimens of honey produced in that country and the members were allowed to sample it.

The Swine Breeders.

Room 12, at the Statehouse was filled, last night, with the members of the Indiana Swine Breeders' Association, which was holding its eighteenth annual meeting. The president of the association is T. H. M. Mints, of Mohawk, Ind., and Colonel Barnett, of Logansport, is the secretary. Durling the evening the following programme was carried out: "In What Way Do You Fiel and Care for Your Herd?" R. N. Hinchman, Gings, Ind. "What Advantage Do You Find in Handling of Pure Bred and Cross-bred Hogs?" G. H. Rawles, Burgon, Ind. "Which Is the Best Method of Feeding?" S. S. Earhart, Mulberry, Ind. "History of the Suffolk Herd of Swine." A. C. Green and Willfam Watson, Winchester, Ind. "What Advantage Was the Columbian Exposition to the Breeding of Improved Swine in the United States?" James Riley, Thorntown, Ind. "Food and Care of the Brood Sow whi?2 in Farrow," T. B. Anders, Sheibyville, Ind. "Is It Advisable to Feed the Best Breeding Animals for the Show Ring?" J. B. Luyster, Franklin, Ind. "Are Public Sales the Best Way to Dispose of Thofoughbred Swine," A. S. Gilmour, Greens
Hennett successfully proposed. The commissioners felt that the monument work was costing the State too much money and decided to cut the expense of the office of president Langsdale to cur the expense of the office that he should be paid only for the days that the should be paid only for the days that the should be paid only for the days that the board was in session. This action pluged that he should be paid only for the days that the board was in session. This action pluged that he should be paid only for the days that the president to such a section pluged that he resignation of the discharge of the three that the board was a surprise to the office of the Hennett successfully proport, Ind. "What Improvement Have the president Langsdale objected strenuously to the discharge of his clerk, contending the was cut off Bennett successfully proposed. The com-missioners felt that the monument work



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THE TWO-PER-CENT. LIMIT.

Attorney-General Gives an Opinion

Regarding School Board's Power. Attorney-general Ketcham, yesterday, delivered to Superintendent of Public In-

struction Vories an opinion as to the right of a school board to issue school warrants payable in two, three and five years, and to raise the levy high enough to meet these when they become due. The question grows out of a complication in a city in the eastern part of the State, where school buildings costing \$50,000 were contracted for and then it was found that the municipal debt was within \$16,000 of the 2 per cent. limit. The Council, therefore, only issued bonds for \$16,000. This does not permit the schoolhouses to be finished. Mr. Ketcham holds that the spirit of the law is rather to restrict the borrowing power of school boards instead of enlarging it. As a condition precedent, he says, of the right to borrow money to the extent of \$50,000 for the purpose of paying for the completion of buildings or the purchase of property on which to erect buildings: "The school trustees are required to file with the council a statement showing, (a),

the necessity therefor; (b), the estimated cost; (c), the amount of means necessary to be provided, and no purchase shall be made or contract entered into until their action is approved."

The opinion concludes as follows:

"If, as I judge from your letter, the Council had been asked to issue bonds to the extent of \$50,000 and, in response, the the extent of \$50,000 and, in response, the Council only authorized the issue of \$16,000, no further issue can be made until further authority is asked and further permission given. There might be a question as to whether a second application could be permitted, but I find no authority in the reports denying it and I believe it moved. ports denying it and I believe it would be within the act to authorize such a second application and issue; but no bonds can be issued in excess of the amount authorized

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Imported Wines, 758 gallons, in casks.
American Champagne, 34 cases, @ one lozen quarts. American Champagne, 50 cases, & two dozen pints. California Wines, 4,017 bottles, quarts.

California Wines, 4.31 bottles, pints.
California Wines, 9,559 gallons, in casks,
Ohio Wines, 2,131 bottles, quarts.
Ohio Wines, 71 bottles, pints.
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